and therefore narrow beds are not numerous. Such is the nature of the place where human beings herd together nightly, and where John Conners was standed to death early yesterday morning. Strict police sur-yeillance fails to prevent the frequent com-mission of crime there, and the poverty stricken patrons of the place stricken pairons of the place frequently complain that they have been robbed of their clothes. It is unsafe to go to sleep there with anything of value whatever upon the person. Shoes, hats or anything that can be removed is sure to be missing in the morning. No attempt is made to protect the property of the guests. The authorities complain bitterly against it and advocate some action by which the existing state of affairs can be changed. Several of the cheap lodging houses in the city are run in a very questionnois manner, but it is alleged that none of them compare with this.

KING KALAKAUA'S REMAINS. They Arrive in Honolulu -Grief of the

Populace. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., reb. 15 .- Advices from Honolulu per steamer Hameda, which arrived today, says workmen were busily engaged in preparations for welcoming King Kalakaua when the United States flag ship Charleston was sighted Thursday, January 29. The new decorations and arches of welcome have been torn down or turned into emblems of mourning. The Charleston steamed into port with the Hawaiian and American flags at half-mast. Business houses and manufactories were closed, schools dismissed and the government offices closed. Amid the booming of minute guns from the war ships in the harbor and the batteries on shore the king's body was landed and received by a guard of honer composed the sailors from the flagship Charleston, United States steamer Monican and her majesty's steamship Myanthe. Headed by the Charleston's band playing a funeral dirge the procession formed and moved to the palace. The streets were packed with people and the air was filled with waitings and lamentations. Downger Queen Kapiolani appeared on the balcony and gave way to the most violent demonstrations of grief. Queen Liliuokalani also appeared on the balcony and was also greatly moved. The coffin was placed on a bier in the middle of the throne praced on a oler in the initiate of the throne room. On it was placed the king's crown of state, his sword and royal weather cloak. That evening the cabinet met and issued a procelamation proclaiming Princess Lilliuoka-lani queen of the Hawalian islands with the title of Liliuokaliani. The body lay in state and people of every class and distraction were allowed to gaze upon the face of their dead sovereign. The body will continue to be in state until Sunday, February 15, when a grand procession will convey the remains to the cemetery. The ministry appointed by the late king with the approval of the legislatute will likely remain is office until another legisla-

ture, which meets in 1892. The cabinet under under the provisions of a late law can be moved only on a vote of want of confidence passed by a majority of all the elective members of the legislature. Although the new queen is known to have a leaning toward the English, no trouble is feared on that score.

The queen is surrounded by councillors who are well known for their integrity and honesty of purpose. It is generally thought honesty of purpose. It is generally thought that R. W. Wilcox will be installed chamber-

ary 6, resolutions were adopted expressing the gratitude of Hawaiians to the United States and California and to Admiral Brown and the officers of the Charleston for their "unbounded courtesy and kind attentions" offered to the king both before and after his death. Copies of the resolutions will be sent to the president of the United States.

A ROBBER'S LAIR.

Ghastly Discoveries Made by the Exploring Officers. TISHOMINGS, I. T., Feb. 15 .- | Special Tele gram to THE BEE. 1-The arrest of a portion of a gang of thieves which has been terror izing this part of the territory for the past three years, has resulted in a ghastly find by the officers who were searching for the head quarters of the gang. The search was made on the partial confession of the robber who was severely wounded in the battle two weeks ago. He thought he would die and told the officers that startling evidence of crime could be found at the place where the gang had its rendezvous.

Following his directions, the captain of the police of this district has been on the trail for several days, and this morning found the hiding place of the gang at a deserted ranch twenty-two miles north of here. A secret door led to an artificial cave at the rear of the house. In this cave was found an accumulation of things which satisfied the officers that they had stumbled on the den of the bandits. The first sight which met their gaze was the skeleton of a man standing near the door with outstretched standing near the door with outstretched arms, evicently so placed as to frighten any superstitious people. Inside was found a large quantity of stolen goods, and chained in one corner was a white man, who was almost dead from starvation. He said he had been kept there for over a month and had been well cared for until five days ago, when the robbers had suddenly left without relieving him. Since that time he had been without food or water. He said his name was William Henderson and that he was from near West Union, Ia. He had been in from near West Union, Ia. He had been in the territory hunting and had been captured and held for ransom. He was cared for and will recover. The value of the goods found amounts to over \$5,000.

Illinois and Iowa League.

JOLLET, Ill., Feb. 15.—At the second annual meeting of the Illinois and Iowa baseball league Davenport was admitted to member-Representatives were present from Rockford, Ottawa, Cedar Rapids and Monmouth. These towns will constitute the league this year, with Joliet and possibly Quincy. The eighth will be Aurora, and, in case Ottumwa decides to remain, Quincy must withdraw. The salary limit was raised from \$600 to \$750, and an amendment added that \$75 be paid the playing manager to be included in the salary limit, the visiting clubs to receive \$10 and day that. to receive \$40 each day except legal holidays, when the receipts will be divided between the playing clubs. Sanger Steele of Jollet was elected president.

The South Dakota Senatorship. Sr. Paul, Minn., Feb. 15.—A Pioneer Press Pierre special says: Sterling will be the republican candidate again tomorrow, but there is no chance of his election. A new candidate will undoubtedly be brought forward about the middle of the week. Two persons are prominently mentioned—James W. Fowler, a Rapid City attorney, and Gov-ernor Mellette.

Of Interest to Methodists. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 15.-The Itinerant club has been organized under the auspices of the Illinois and Central Illinois Methodist

Episcopal conference and the first meeting will be held in this city May 11. The occasion will be one of national importance, as eminent Methodists from every state in the union will be present.

Collided in a Fog. COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 15 .- Owing to a dense fog a passenger train on the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo, dashed at full speed into a freight tonight. Engineer Bothwell and two brothers named Johnson were probably fatally injured. The passen-gers were badly shaken up.

Indian Memorial to the President. GUTHRIE, Okl., Feb. 15 .- The chiefs of the Iowa Indians met at Tohee today and drew up a memorial to President Harrison praying that their treaty with the United States for the sale of lands be ratified and lands allotted them before spring, so they may make ready to put in crops.

Representative Mitchell Convalescing. SPRINGPIELD, Ill., Feb. 15 .- Mitchell, on count of whose illness the republicans have en greatly exercised, is much better today. The attending physician states that with careful nursing the patient will be able to attend the joint session Tuesday.

ILL ADVISED LEGISLATION.

How it May Disastrously Affect the State of Nebraska.

OBSERVATIONS OF FRANCIS COLTON.

He Explains Why Capital Has Been Tight and Recalls Grasshopper Times—The Railroad Situation and His Experience.

Washington, F eb. 14.-[Special to The BEE.]-Mr. Francis Colton, who is well known in Nebraska as one actively identified with its business interests for the past score of years, has made an extended tour through the state during and subsequent to the November elections, is an intelligent judge of Nebraska affairs. During the long continued depression, caused by the grasshopper raid, he never lost faith in the future of the state. During that troublesome period Mr. Colton actively encouraged the people through the aid of the press, and helped to tide over till better days dawned. He cancelled the interest largely on debts due to him for the three years of loss of crops, and through donations assisted the farmers to hold their farms, although during the same period he was personally burdened by his own obligations. The judgment of such a man may be relied on now when Neuraska is again under a shadow In a talk today about Nebraska affairs Mc Colton said to THE BEE correspondent this, which should be read by every member of the

"The grasshopper scourge well nigh ruined Nebraskaless than a score of years since. One winter of ill advised legislation can do more in the same direction than the grasshoppers accomplished in three years of active business. It would not be a difficult con-tract to shrink the values in Nebraska in the next sixty days more than the entire assets of the state in 1873.

"The individual men who make up the majority of the Nebraska legis-lature this session are good, honest people, but being unaccustomed to egislation will be liable to be influenced by demagogues who aspire to be leaders. This is the danger. Capital, which is sensi-tive, discounts the danger ahead and hedges against contingencies, which are liable to come to it. This is the reason why money has been 'tight' in Nebraska, ever since the November election. During the summer money was offered in such abundance that interest rates were dictated by the borrower. This money is withdrawn now from the state, and loans are difficult, and atmost impossible, and loans are difficult, and atmost impossible, in many parts to be obtained. The most marked feature in western farm loans now is the fact that land is being valued down; and loans, when made at all, are much smaller to the acreage than formerly, showing that shrewd men look forward to the great shrinkage in farm lands as the first and natural effect of unwise legislation. As an instance of this, a man to whom I had loaned \$4,000, maturing in November, notified me to send forward a release, as he could easily get \$1,000 additional on the land, and at a much lower rate of interest. After the election he begged me to carry the old loan, as he could not get even the amount of the old mortgage on the land at a higher rate of interest. the old mortgage on the land at a higher rate of interest, Many farmers in Nebraska have mortgages on their lands, for money borrowed for legit-imate purposes of improving or stocking their farms. A few have foolishly borrowed money for speculation, but the majority of the farmers are free from debt or have their iness within their control. The few

'high-flyers' and the demagogues do the talk-ing and make the whole fraternity believe that they are all on the road to destruction "The loss of crops in the western districts of the state adds to the financial disturbance of the state adds to the financial disturbance of the present year; but, on the whole, Nebraska has been steadily and surely getting onto a better basis for several years past. My experience is that, during the past two years alone, more than half of all the securities I hold in Nebraska have been voluntarily liquidated, much to my less, although greatly to my personal satisfaction, because I feel a pride in the state and a very warm interest. pride in the state and a very warm interest in its growth and prosperity, having been so intimately associated in her development ever since 1869, when Nebraska really be-came known to the world at large. I have always believed that Nebraska, as a farming state, would in time take precedence over Illinois—and nothing can prevent it except the rash acts of her own people in a legislative capacity.
"You ask what I think of the railroad sit-

"You ask what I think of the railroad sit-uation," continued Mr. Colton. "Well, I must say I have no interest in it personally, only as a factor in the general prosperity of the state, which is essentially a creature of her railway system. But if I was a farmer, and believed in the great mine of wealth possessed by the railway corporations, as set forth by the demagogue speakers, I would sell my farm and become a corporation coupon cutter. It is the easiest thing in the world to do. The railway stock of America can be The railway stock of America can be bought six days in the week, in open market, for from 10 to 80 cents on the dollar and front seats are reserved for investors. Farms worth 100 cents on the dollar can be turned into these railway securities to great advantage. I thought I would try it, and so last summer I sold my land in Nebraska, and invested the proceeds, in 100 shares of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy stock, when it was worth 101. I received one dividend of 1 per cent, and yesterday I sold it for 87, and thought I was in luck, because it had been below 80 in the short time since I had held the stock. I only lost \$1,200, but got lots of experience. I am a granger now and down on railroads! The only great advantage I ever derived from railroads has been in the enhancement in value of land which I happened to own in the districts of country pened to own in the districts of country through which railroads have been built. As an instance among many, of such growth of value, is one in my mind. I owned a half section of land in a township at a distance from any road. I had given \$4 an acre for it to the Union Pacific railroad, and for several years had felt that the company had got my money and I got the exercismes only in reyears had felt that the company had got my money and I got the experience only in return, since I had been unable for years to get even the cost of the land. Finally a chance for a line showed itself and I joined the farmers in inducing the company to build our way. The road came and I sold my land for \$10 an acre. A few years later another railroad came along and the half section grew so in value that I loaned the purchaser \$20 an acre on the same land. Still later a third road came through the same township, and the farmer who had bought the land of me sold it for \$40 an acre bought the land of me sold it for \$40 an acre and paid off my mortgage. I do feel that this farmer watered his stock considerably, when, in so few years he had 'marked up' the land which cost me \$4 per acre and sold it for \$40 per acre. These are the reasons why I have gone back on the railroad and become a farmer.

"I don't want to have anything to do with alon't want to have anything to do with railroad stocks, except to have some one else own them who will build their lines past my farm. The fact is that all the roads built west of the Missouri river since 1869, have not paid 2 per cent to the owners. Millions of dollars have been made by the large operators in these stocks, not from the earnings of the dollars have been made by the large operators in these stocks, not from the earnings of the lines, but by the manipulations of stock in Wall street. A large majority of the holders of railway stocks are the victims of the operator in Wall street, and often it happens that the managers of the roads are the ones benefitted. Hostile legislation is more apt to benefit than damage their interest, while the thousands of honest stockholders all over the land are damaged and often ruined. I have a friend who bought Union Pacific railway stock at 112, when Jay Govid unloaded his interest in that company several years ago. interest in that company several years ago. Hostile legislation has reduced the value of the stock so that Jay Gould buys it back at one-third of that figure. The fact is, there is a limit to the ability of a road to keep up its liues at the safety point and do business at the rates fixed. the rates fixed.

the rates fixed.

"What is your opinion as to the restrictions liable to be put upon banks?"

"I can only say that on general principles the more encouragement given to money, in the abstract, the more plentiful and consequently the cheaper it will be. The threatened monetary legislation of this winter is felt in every bank in Nebraska. The available funds in the banks are not one-third the amount required for the business, and every one knows how difficult it is to obtain even small loans. One great reason of this condition is that all the easterm money is withdrawn, while eastern banks have restricted the amounts of money they deem safe to furnish Nebraska banks. In former years when

money was scarce in Nebraska during the active season the interior banks secured large loans easily from the old banks east; now that source is largely out off through timidity of capital caused by the uncertainty and distrust of this winter's legislation. Money has been growing cheaper every year in Nebraska. Eastern capital has been invested in new banks all over the attre. When I was asked to take an interest in the Central Nebraska National bank in David City, I said I would help on one condition, viz.; that the legal rate should be the interest charged on loans. This idea was adopted. The re-suit of the establishment of this bank alone reduced all interest to such an extent that the farmers say the county is saved \$50,000 in the reduction of interest per annum. I mention this as an example. It was not a result of encouragement on the part of legislators, but as a result of an unrestricted fin

ancial policy.
"One-sided legislation is liable in the end "One-sided legislation is liable in the end to revert upon the very class intended to be benefitted and prove a beomerang to break the heads of the priginators. No legislation, except of a straightforward, general nature, will work well in actual use. If the honest farmer, who is playing legislator for a season, this winter will act independently on principle, instead of being influenced by demagogue leaders into rash measures, then the session will end in a surprise to outsiders and with glory to the actors in this political arena, The glory to the actors in this political arena. The pursuance of a different policy may injure the true friends of Nebraska, cause a long period of depression and shrinkage in real values in the state and end in great discomiture of the party in power. If the alhance people are shrewd they will show the people their capacity for government and disappoint the prophets of evil who prophesy their speedy demolition as a party."

SULLIVAN AND SLAVIN.

The Former Looks Upon the Latter's Challenge as a Bluff.

New York, Fob. 15 .- (Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The recent challenge from Frank Slavin, the Australian champion, to John L. Sullivan, backed by an offer of \$10,000 for the contest by the Ormonde club of London, is looked upon as a bluff by Sullivan, who is at present making big money with Duncan B. Harrison. The big fellow expresses himself rather openly in the follow-ing letter, dated at Hazleton, Pa., to Editor Lumiey of the Illustrated News, his repre-

Lumley of the Illustrated News, his representative paper, of this city:

Friend Lumley—In regard to Slavin's challenge, let me say that I have no time to attend to that fellow at present. Let Jackson and Corbett decide who is the best man, and then let the winner meet Slavin. I think Corbett will prove the winner, for he is a white man and an American, and on the level. Corbett told me in Chicago that ne was anxious to fight Slavin, and if he don't whip this fight Slavin, and if he don't whip this rather aggressive Australian I will come very near giving him what he is looking for, a good lieking. Just at present it would be very foolish for me to throw up a comfortable contract just to accommodate Slavin or the Ormonde club. I am making good money in a very agreeable way, and I don't intend to fight until the best of these fellows has been picked. When I do battle again picked. When I do battle again it will be here in America, simply because I cau get fairer play and a bigger purse. The offer of \$10,000 by the Ormonde club of London is not quite as good in my opinion as \$25,000 from the California or Hudson ath-\$25,000 from the Line lette club of New Jersey.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN."

LAST SPIKE DRIVEN.

The State of Washington and British

Columbia United. FAIRHAVEN, Wash., Feb. 15 .- The last spike was driven yesterday which connects two important railroad systems and unites the state of Washington and British Colum-

today while you assemble to perform the sol-emn ceremonics connecting your wonderful countries in commercial union, and it is my earnest wish and hope that the bonds earnest wish and hope that the bonds formed today by you may not be only of commercial union, but of that grander and nobler brotherly love that will unite in the end as two nations in one perfect union and by your port of entry, which your congress en inform me will be established, you will be placed in the grand gateway of two mighty nations. May success attend your undertaking. Good will and peace be with you all."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Chil-dren Teething relieves the child from pain. 25 cents a bottle.

A FORTUNE AT LARGE. It Will Probably Enrich Some French

Canadians. MONTREAL, Feb. 15 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-An English firm of solicitors, through its Montreal agency, has conveyed the information that a fortune of \$60,000,000 remains in the chancery court, to which the French Canadian Trudeau family is entitled. Alfred Trudeau deau family is entitled. Alfred Trudeau has instructed his lawyears to inquire into the truth of the story. The father of Trudeau was a resident of Longue Pointe and married Miss Dubuc, who was a direct descendant of Miss Morgan, who was kidnapped from England and given the name of Dubuc by the gentleman adopting her. The Canadian heirs of the late Miss Morgan are scattered over Longue Pointe, Boucherville, Chambly and other places in the province, and the first move taken by the lawyers was to communicate with the cures of the sepurate parishes wishing them to the separate parishes wishing them to announce in church on Sunday that the heirs should meet here on Monday next.

S. B. Durfey, mate of steamer Arizona, had his foot badly jammed. Thomas' electric oil cured it. Nothing equal to it for a quick pain reliever.

Charged With Treason. OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 15 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Steps are being taken to arrest a correspondent who, for political purposes, and to do duty in the present campaign has reproduced the annexation manifesto signed by Sir David MacPherson, Sir A. T. Gault and Senator Abbott in 1849. All have been members of Sir John A. MacDonald's been members of Sir John A. MacDonald's government, Senator Abbott still being a member of the cabinet. The charge laid against Senator Abbott was "treating," and the question was raised as to the right of a man, who had, at any time, been guilty of signing such an annexation manifesto sitting as a member of the government of one of the Reiting as of the government of one of the British pos sessions. The charge has evidently struck home as Sir John MacDonald has all along charged the liberal party with disloyalty and treason because it sought a measure of unre-stricted trade with the United States.

Some favor a tariff for revenue only, some tariff with incidental protection, and some a tariff for protection, per se; but a large ma jority favor the free use of Salvation Oil fo An endless chain of certificates verify the excellence of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price,

Fooled the Coroner. SALT LAKE, Utah., Feb. 15.- Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Pietro Zanzotto, an

Italian, committed suicide by hanging himself in the city jail tonight by a strap. The hanging took place about midnight.

George Jennings, an old man of seventy, attempted suicide tonight by cutting himself in the leg with a razor. The coroner followed him eight blocks, expecting to get a chance to hold an inquest, but death failed to put in an appearance.

De Witt's Little Early Risers. Best little pill ever made. Cure constipation every time. None equal. Use them now.

UTAH'S DESTROYING ANGELS.

A Bloody Crim's Brought to Light After Thirty-Two Years.

IT PROVES THAT MURDER WILL OUT.

Slade, the Maori, Holding Down a Jumped Claim, Refuses to Discuss Pugilism - The Arizona Kicker Laid Out.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 14.- [Special o THE BEE. |-The supreme court of this territory on Monday last rendered a decision reversing the judgment of the Second district court in the case of George W. Hancock, convicted of murder in the second degree at the October session, 1890. The crime for which Hancock was tried was committed thirty-two years ago at Payson, when Henry Jones and his mother, Hannah Hatch, were brutally murdered by a party of men alleged to have been headed by the accused. John Jones. a brother of Henry, was also killed about a month later, although Hancock was not charged with this crime, in fact no direct allegation as to his killing Mrs. Hatch was made, the indictment simply alleging that he killed Henry Jones.

The crime was one of those incidents which were so common in those days when the 'destroying angels" of the church so often left their bloody handswork behind them. And, as may be presumed in this case, the defendant and those who were with him at the time were all Mormons.

The Jones family consisted of Henry and John Jones, Mrs. Hatch their mother, who had married a second time, and Ellen H. Hatch at that time a child four years of age. They lived in a little dug out near Payson. On the night of the killing, April 24, 185 8,a band of men said to have been under the command of Hancock, who was a captain in the famous "Nauvoo legion," came to the house of the Jones' and inquired for Henry. He in the meantime had escaped. Mrs. Hatch repiled that she did not know, whereupon the mob threatened her with instant death if she did not disclose their whereabouts. Mrs. Hatch was holding her little daughter in her lap at the time and although she asserted that she did not know, the brutal mob asserted that she did, and again threatened her with death. She still persisted that she knew nothing of Henry, and observing the threatening attitude of the men begged for God's sake that they spare her little child. While supplicating for mercy, Hancock pointed his gun at her and killed her instantly.

The poor woman was left weltering in her blood while the bloodthirsty wretches went out in search of Henry. They found him, poor devil, and at once began firing at him. One of the bullets took effect in his arm. Throwing his gun into the brush Jones ran, closely pursued, to a little place called Pondtown, where he sought a haven of refuge in the house of a Mormon named Lycurgus Wilson. Mr. Wilson's harem became very much frightened and after asking him a ques-tion or two the man of the house drove him out. The party came up in a few moments and captured him. Wilson was asked to assist in taking him back to Payson. He acquiesced and on the return Jones informed that the crew intended to murder him, and that, that was the sole object they had in view. When about one fourth of a rule, from Pantier about one fourth of a mile from Pondtown the poor fellow's prediction was verified, for sip it to him, boys," at the common instincts of humanity," picked up the remains and took them to payson where they were intered by the side of his mother. But not in a grave, oh, no!

The corpse was dumped into the little dugout with the people of British Columbia.

The following telegram was read from James G. Blaine: "To the Mayor and Citizens of Blaine [named in his honor]: It is with the most kindly feeling that my thoughts in the work was the most kindly feeling that my thoughts in the most kin

swered the summons that has called then from this would to the other. But there was one who could never forget—the little girl. The memory of that awful night when she, sitting in her mother's lap, saw her fall to earth was so indelibly impressed upon her mind that all the events, all the joys, all the sorrows of the succeeding years could not blot it out.

Lycurgus Wilson was still alive and there were others who could testify as to the facts of the testify as to the facts of the case. So the attention of the authorities was called to the fact that Haucock was still in the vicinity. For thirty two years he had lived there unmolested. The outside world may wonder at this, but many a man has gone down to his grave while his slaver went scot free. The massacre of Mountain Meadows went unavenged from 1859 to 1876, and the perpetrators were well known in Utah. But the then almighty arm of the Mormon hierarchy was outstretched to pro-tect those who slew in the name of the holy

trinity.

On March 8, 1890, Hancock was indicted.
He is an old man now and several years past the three score and ten allotted to man. The trial was had before Judge Blackburn. Mrs. Ellen H. Brown, the little girl of the night of the killing, was one of the principal wit-nesses. Although many years have rolled away Mrs. Brown gave her testimony in such a clear, concise way that the listener could not fail to be impressed with her story, As accurately as though the event had been but yesterday she told how Hancock had killed her mother. How the poor woman had begged for her life, and how when she saw that all hope was gone she had begged that her little one might be spared. She did not know Hancock on that night, but his face was as indelibly impressed upon her as though graven in marble. On the following Fourth of July she saw him and she remembered him. And through all the years that has clapsed she has seen him day by day as he pursued his exception reason. day by day as he pursued his avocation peace-fully and quietly with no thought of danger. Lycurgus Wilson testified to the killing—to hearing him say, "Slip it to him boys." Other witnesses were also produced who established Hancock's connection with the crime. The case was ably handled on both crime. The case was ably handled on both sides, the evidence covering over four hundred pages of typoscript. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, and the court sentenced the prisoner to fifteen years in the printentiary. Through the efforts of his counsel an appeal was perfected and he retained his liberty by giving bond. Don technicalities the case has been remanded for a new trial. There is one witness, however, who will not give any testimony at the coming session of court, and that is Mrs. Brown, who was the little girl. Poor little woman! She died a few weeks ago in the insane asylum at Provo. The evidence given at the trial was of such a nature that she brooded over the wrong done her family until reason gave way, and they buried her in the little churchyard in the village where she so long has lived, waiting for the fulfilment of the divine utterance, "Vengeance is mine, I will repsy, saith the Lord."

saith the Lord."

And now the trial must be had all over again. What the result will be no one can foretell, of course. The defense will be as before—that Henry Jones was shot while resisting arrest, that he was a horsethief, the leader of a gang. The killing of Mrs. Jones will be denied. But it seems odd, doesn't it, that a posse of men who, in the performance of their duty, shot down a man, should leave his body all night on the roadside and next day, without the formality of an inquest, dump it into an old dug-out with the body of a murdered woman, of whom no notice appears to have been taken whatever. But pears to have been taken whatever. But times were different then from now. "The Danites" no longer prowl at night "remov-ing" from earth those who stood in their

The many respers of Tax Baz will remem-ber Herbert Slade, the Maori, who some years ago traveled with and permitted John L. Sullivan to punch his head for a stated salary per week. When Herbert retired from the protection of Richard K. Fox and out of reach of the big bruiser's south paw,

he came to Utah and after looking around decided to jump a fine homestead entry in the vicinity of Mona, about one hundred miles south of Salt Lake. The property in question was held by one of the bishops of the Mormon church who had never taken the trouble to prove up on it. When the big fellow squatted on the 160 acres the bishop went over and invited bim to get off. Slade only suarled. Then he commanded him to ever and invited bim to get off. swarled. Then he commanded him to evacuate and Slade smiled some more. As neither politeness nor imperiousness seemed to work in the case, the bishop entreated him to remove, but still that same old smile. The bishop then went into court. Slade hired a lawyer and went also. The case was tried and the result is that the ex-prize higher was and is held to be the ex-prize lighter was and is held to be the legal and lawfalowner of the quarter section. I saw Slade the other day and I had a talk with him, "America is a great country," said he. "A man can make some money here if he orly light and the light said the said the light said the said the light said the if he only lives right. I am doing well and expect to stay and die right here." "Will you ever fight agam?" I asked him. "Not uniess some one treads on my pet cern," was his reply. "A man must be a brute to be a prize fighter, and I do not think I am all ani-

me my ranch every time. I have sixteen horses, 300 head of cattle and 1,500 sheep and am perfectly satisfied." Slade is the instructor of the Provo athletic club and manages to turn considerable money for his services. I asked his opinion of the coming pugilistic events, but he repeated that he had none. He didn't care a continental who won. He was done with fighting. Sullivan, however, he ventured to say, was the best one of them all.

mai. Some people think that fighting is a great business for a man like me, but give

DISCOUNTS THE KICKER, When it comes to humor the Arizona Kicker man isn't in it with Utah journalists. The postmaster at Wephi and the editor of the Ensign got into a little difficulty a day or two since and the latter described the affair in

the following language.
While passing W. H. Gage's saloon yester-While passing W. H. Gage's saloon yesterday afternoon we stepped inside on a matter of business and were accosted by our unesteemed half drunken postmaster. John Whitbeck, with the request that we have a drink with him. Being particular about our company, we politely but firmly declined, only to be urged in a brutal manner, while we again and again positively declined to accept. Stepping up to where we stood the burly bully seized us by the collar saying: "Id like to strangle you and all your associates." bully seized us by the collar saying: "I'd like to strangle you and all your associates." We then told him to proceed to business if that was his desire, when, without further warning, the cowardly bragadecic struck us in the eye. This naturally raised our ire and we salled in to make the fur fly. We were just beginning to get warmed up and were taking the same interest we have so often experienced in punching a sack of sand for pracperienced in punching a sack of sand for prac-tice, when Policeman Pitt appeared on the

tice, when Policeman Pitt appeared on the scene and stopped the fun.

We went before Judge Stout and plead not guilty to the charge of lighting, but after hearing the evidence of a few witnesses his honor decided that we had fractured a statute which it would take a \$2.50 bill to remain. He did not offer any suggestion as to where

we could ret so much money, so we simply went out and "dug up."

The other fellow blandered up to the penitent bench, plead guilty and deposited the necessary government stamps which released nim from custody, when he waddled back to the saloon to renew his alcoholic saturation.

CLOSED THE VARIETY. Salt Lake's variety has closed. The city council refused it a license to sell liquor, and the proprietors asked the supreme court for a writ of mandamus compelling the munici-pal body to issue the permit. The motion was denied and the house shut up.

UNLAWPUL COHABITATION DYING OUT. The February session of the Third district court convened last week. There is a notice-able decrease in the number of cases of the popular crime, unlawful cohabitation. Polygamy in the Third district is not as prevalent as it was even a year ago, if the court records are an indication, although down south there can be no doubt that it prevails to can be no doubt that it prevails to a considerable extent yet. But it is gradually dying out, and the vigilance of the officers and the severe punishment that follows is the cause. That and no other reason can be ascribed.

Boycotters Rebuked. ULYSSES, Neb., Feb. 14.-Ulysses alliance No. 1076 met in regular session last Saturday and unanimously passed the following reso-

lutions: Whereas, It having come to our notice that Plum Creek and Dwight alliances have maliciously seen fit to engage in a little boy effort to denounce the issue of the Ulysses Dispatch of December 24, wherein "one C. H. Challis," its editor, endorsed the position of General Van Wyck in the state alliance meeting and criticised Jay Burrows for his reported actions: therefore be it Resolved, That Ulysses alliance No. 1076

denounce such uncalled for resolutions and brand them as not only infamous, but the acme of base ingratitude and entirely unworthy a body of brother farmers; and be it further Resolved, That we recognize in the Ulys-

ses Dispatch an able paper that has always been in sympathy with the farmer, and that we endorse its issue of December 24 and recommend all brother farmers to support and sustain it as their friend. It is also Resolved, That we honor General Van Wyck for his years of labor in behalf of alliance principles, and believe him to be as faithful today in the fight for rights as when it cost him a seat in the United States senate t cost him a seat in the because of those principles. W. H. Stone,

M. F. PATRICK,
P. G. WYNEGAR,
W. H. WOODRUFF,
W. W. DARNELL,

Entitled to the Best. All are entitled to the best that their money

will buy, so every family should have, at once, a bottle of the best family remedy Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c and \$1 botcostive or bilious. For sale i tles by all leading druggists.

A Pioneer's Death.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 15.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Charles H. Kimme, one of the best known citizens of this place, died suddenly this morning. The deceased was one of the pioneers of the city, coming here in 1867. He was proprietor of the Western hotel at the time of his death.

For burns, scalds, bruises, and all pain and soreness of the flesh, the grand household remedy is Dr. Thomas' electric oit. Be sure you get the genuine.

Heavy Snow in Montana. BOZEMAN, Mont., Feb. 15 .- Last night it commenced to snow and fell incessantly for seventeen hours and this evening is over two feet on the ground and still snowing.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

S. H. Root of Boston is at the Paxton. L. D. Dare of Des Moines is at the Casey, J. A. Perkins of Denver is at the Murray. O. B. Morey of Ulysses* is at the Mer-

R. G. Murey of Kunsas City is at the Miliard. George D. Allen of Kansas City is at the Paxton J. J. McDonald of San Francisco is at the Murray. B. P. Horton of Chicago is in the city, at

Charles A. Bard of Creighton is in the city, John T. Morgan of New York is registered at the Paxton. R. J. McMarrar of Chicago is in the city,

at the Millard. E. S. Downs and C. H. Smith of Sprague are at the Casey. Robert Anderson of Yutan is in the city, at the Merchants. J. G. James of Cleveland, O., was at the Murray last night.

George C. Weaver of New York was at the Millard last night. John Kerns and wife of Auburn were at the Casey last night.

Charles H. Van Tassel of Artesian, S. D. was at the Paxton last night. Charles G. Meed of East Palestine, O., was in the city last night, at the Merchants. N. Underhill, J. B. Woods, B. Brooks, M. Park and E. K. Yinsley of Denver are at the

Hon. John Little, who has been sick at the Millard hotel for several days, is nearly well again, and will soon be able to return to his home in Ohio.

MEMORABLE INTELLECTUAL BANQUET

What Death Brings to the Vain-Glorious and Time Servers-A Text Which Will Not Apply to Many Lives.

Seldom do the people of any church in Omaha listen to a sormon equal to that delivered by Bishop Newman at the First Methist church yesterday morning. It was a banquet feast of reason and patriotic eloquence accompanied by the music of poetry and sentimen t. During the delivery of many eloquent and

impressive passages the audience could scarcely refrain from applauding the eloquent

The central idea in the discourse was the grandeur of a noble life and the text was the seventh chapter of Ecclesiastes and the first verse, which reads as follows: "A good name is better than precious ointment, and the day of our death than the day of our birth." The discourse was hour in length and it is quite impossible in a short syn opsis to do it justice.

The bishop first spoke of the appropriate-

ness of the comparison. Ontment is healing, pleasing to the senses and necessary to physical comfort and good health, but a good name is above and beyond all that can be atname is above and beyond all that can be attained on earth. Back of a good name is a good character and back of a good character is a good man. A good name is worth striving for—worth defending. Men have sacrificed property, life and all they possessed for fame. There are people who do not respect the opinions of men, but they are in the small minority. The universal property for what they are The universal respect for what the world thinks of us is the essence of human law, and it holds together the social compact of civiired nations. The man who does not care for fame, for the respect of mankind is a poltroon. It is right and proper that men should expect recognition here on earth. Heaven would not be heaven without recognition. We are created in His image and ought to possess this attribute. to possess this attribute.
"There is nothing," said the bishop, "that

stabs the heart like neglect. Jesus left but one request concerning himself. He asked his disciples not to forget him. 'Do this in remembrance of me,' he said. To forget a friend, a benefactor, is to treat them as

The speaker then reverted to human judgment and said that while the men who are neglected and despised by the age in which they live are frequently honored by succeeding generations, and sometimes men fall from the pedestal of fame, yet there are certain grand and eternal characteristics in the lives of the truly good that will endure through all ages. The beauty and the grandeur of the Son of Mary grows brighter and brighter as the ages roil on. the ages roll on.
"It is not true that the day of death is

better for all men than the day of their birth," said the bishop. And then he ex-plained that to the man who fritters away his time in vain-glory and vicious liv-ing, and the society woman whose life is like an ornamental vase, death comes only to bring the wormwood and the gall; to leave the useless vase filled with withered leave the useless vase filled with withered leaves. Napoleon Bonaparte and Lord Byron were presented as illustrious examples to whom the text could not be applied. His word painting of Napoleon, dying on the lonely island of St. Helena, created a pro-

found sensation upon the andience.

The bishop said he believed that the time would soon come when Christian people will cease to look upon natural death with horror. "There is no terror for me in the thought of death, said the speaker. "I have but one desire as I cross the narrow sea. It is to meet one whom I know. I don't want that one to be Gabriel, for I don't know him, nor Paul, for I don't know him, I want to meet my mother as I pass into that upper realm, for I know her. I want to hear the voice that fell like music on my ears during her stay on earth and to feel the touch of those lips that taught me the early lessons of love and life." would soon come when Christian people will taught me the early lessons of love and life."
The bishop then turned to the thought which had evidently been uppermost in his mind when preparing the discourse—the passing away of two great public men—General Sherman and Admiral Porter

All our black, blue and brown

beaver and chinchilla over-

coats that we have always

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eral Sherman and Admiral Porter.

"In times of peace and quiet," said the bishop, "great men are not demanded and they do not appear. In times of trouble and revolution great men are needed and they appear." At the birth of this republic more great men arose to defend and vindicate the right of humanity than at any other period in the history of the world. Our nation because where. tory of the world. Our nation began where others had left off. Washington and the members of the continental congress entered the struggle for the benefit of the human race and we should be profoundly thankful for the heritage they transmitted to us Later in the history of our country there came a call for great men and they appeared. Abraham Lincoln, unique in stature and in intellect, great of heart and transcendent in will power, stands as the central figure, around which is gothered a group of the most astute, intellectual and heroic men that the world has ever see Lincoln, Seward, Stanton, Chase, Grant, Sheridan, Sherman and others form a group in history of which any nation ought to be proud and whose memories should be sacredly cheristed by the American people.

The bishop paid General Grant a most eloquent tribute and then passed on to the late General Sherman. He spoke of his magnificent generalship during the war, but dwelt more upon his social qualities, and said that his great, genial heart made General Sherman a favorite everywhere. Speaking of Mrs. Sherman, the bishop said she was one of the most devoted Christian women he had ever known, and although a Catholic she extends her philanthropy and generosity to all suffering humanity alike. The speaker eulogized General Sherman for his true Americanism, his unsullied integrity and his love for his

Country's flag.

On Admiral Porter Bishop Newman had many commendations to make. He had known him intimately and had received a letter from the admiral but a few weeks since, in which the writer spoke of his firm faith in the immortality of the soul and of the saving power of Jesus Christ. Bishop Nowman said he had seen Admiral Nowman said he had seen Admiral Porter during the greatest sorrow of his life, when Grant had appointed him admiral and some malicious person published a letter written by Porter during the war in which Porter had made a vicious attack upon Gen-eral Grant. This letter had never been made known to Grant until the day after he had appointed Porter to the admirality and it so shocked him that he refused to speak to Por-ter. The admiral was taken sick and came very near dying. The physicians said that he was dying of remorse. Bishop Newman said.

"I visited General Grant at Sea Side cottage and told him he would be doing a Christian act to go and see Porter. 'I will go,' said the general, and he did within a few days after I saw him. The admiral recovered and they were friends over after."

The bishop closed by applying the text to the lives of General Sherman and Admiral Porter and said that it was fitting and proper that the people in all the churches throughout the land should bow before the altar of our country upon which the weeds of mourning are now spread and thank God for the noble example of these heroic lives that have been been given this nation, whose beauty and grandeur will shine for the guidance of gen

To restore, thicken, and give you a luxuri-ant growth of hair, to keep its color natural as in youth, and to remove dandruff, use only Hail's Hair Renewer.

Little Girl Burned to Death. WARREN, Minn., Feb. 15 .- The seven-year old daughter of A. P. Zeneyolds perished in the flames and his wife and the hired girl were badly burned this morning by a fire which destroyed his drug store.

A RELIEF FOR SMOKERS.

Dr. F. L. Felgenblatt writes: "I have tried the Soden Mineral Pastilles with a putient suffering from irritation of the throat due to moking, and they proved very satisfactory." The genuine imported Soden Pastilles must have the signature and testimonial of Sir Mor-rell Mackenzie around each box. Price 50c.